

on some State extension service meetings where we discussed that. I would say that on the basis of some of the discussions that I have heard that I think probably—Mr. Tipler might be able to be a bit more specific because I have not had any direct contact, but I have not had any real criticism.

Mr. QUITE. Do you have any knowledge of it?

Mr. TIPLER. I am not prepared to reply, Congressman. I am sorry.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Thank you very much, gentlemen. It has been very useful and helpful testimony.

Can we now hear from Mr. Archie Buchmiller? I notice you have an extremely long and I am sure very thoughtful statement. Do you think you can summarize it for us pretty quickly so we can ask you some questions, because we have a number of other witnesses.

**STATEMENT OF ARCHIE A. BUCHMILLER, DEPUTY STATE SUPER-
INTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, STATE OF WISCONSIN**

(Prepared statement of Archie A. Buchmiller follows:)

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARCHIE A. BUCHMILLER, DEPUTY STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, STATE OF WISCONSIN**

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, it is a privilege for me to appear before your committee. My name is Archie A. Buchmiller, and I hold the position of Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is a pleasure for me to represent Mr. William C. Kahl, State Superintendent, and the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, the educational agency responsible for public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. Our agency does not serve higher education nor post-high school vocational, technical and adult education programs in the state of Wisconsin. These programs are the responsibilities of other state boards or agencies in Wisconsin. Thus, of necessity, my remarks to you must bear only on federal programs affecting public elementary and secondary education.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction has approximately 450 employees of about which 150 are at the Schools for the Blind and the Deaf. We are the administering agency for the National Defense Education Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Public Law 874 and 815, Title XIX of Public Law 89-97, the in-high school phase of the Vocational Act of 1963, Menominee County aids, school lunch and milk program, surplus property and a member of the Governor's Task Force for implementing the Economic Opportunity Act. Federal programs administered by this Department involved over \$30 million in fiscal 1966. Wisconsin has a school enrollment in 1966-67 of 890,000 pupils in the public schools, 264,000 in private schools and approximately 42,000 professional staff in our public elementary and secondary school system.

It is not my intent or desire to take a negative position with respect to federal aid to public elementary and secondary schools or to arbitrarily criticize the operations of the U.S. Office of Education. Rather, I hope my comments may provide you with some of our viewpoints and concerns.

It is our firm conviction that the educational well-being of each state and of the nation as a whole can be best assured over the course of time by strong leadership on the part of state departments of education; by effective performance on the part of local school districts (which in the end must carry out any educational program, be stimulated and administered by federal or state agencies); and by a supportive federal role which insures that the federal interest is recognized and that the primary objective of equitable distribution of the national wealth to the states is fulfilled. In our opinion, the best role of the federal interest is one which enhances the state and local agencies. States and communities, like individuals, are different, and each must ultimately develop its own operational education programs. We do not believe that the local school district has the right to be ineffective, but we do support the position over the above certain minimums, each local community has the right to develop as good educational programs as it desires.